



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Tuberculosis, County Hospitals—Buildings—Maintenance of Patients. (Chap. 379, Act Apr. 28, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Subdivision 2 of section 45 of chapter 16 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act in relation to counties, constituting chapter 11 of the consolidated laws," as added by chapter 341 of the laws of 1909, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"2. To erect all necessary buildings and alter any buildings on the property when acquired for the use of said hospital, provided that the plans for such erection or alteration shall first be approved by the State commissioner of health."

SEC. 2. Section 47 of such chapter, as added by chapter 341 of the laws of 1909, is hereby amended by adding thereto a new subdivision to be subdivision 8, to read as follows:

"8. Shall notwithstanding any other general or special law erect all additional buildings found necessary after the hospital has been placed in operation and make all necessary improvements and repairs within the limits of the appropriations made therefor by the board of supervisors, provided that the plans for such additional buildings, improvements, or repairs shall first be approved by the State commissioner of health."

SEC. 3. Subdivision 5 of section 48 of such chapter, as added by chapter 341 of the laws of 1909 and amended by chapters 149 and 239 of the laws of 1912, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"5. Shall receive into the hospital in the order of application any person found to be suffering from tuberculosis in any form who is entitled to admission thereto under the provisions of this chapter; and shall also receive persons from other counties as hereinafter provided. Said superintendent shall cause to be kept proper accounts and records of the admission of all patients, their name, age, sex, color, marital condition, residence, occupation, and place of last employment."

SEC. 4. Section 49-a of such chapter, as added by chapter 341 of the laws of 1909 and amended by chapters 149 and 239 of the laws of 1912, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 49a. *Maintenance of patients in the county in which hospital is situated.*—Wherever a patient has been admitted to said hospital from the county in which the hospital is situated, the superintendent shall cause such inquiry to be made as he may deem necessary as to his circumstances, and of the relatives of such patient legally liable for his support. If he find that such patient or said relatives are able to pay for his care and treatment in whole or in part, an order shall be made directing such patient or said relatives to pay to the treasurer of such hospital for the support of such patient a specified sum per week, in proportion to their financial ability, but such sum shall not exceed the actual per capita cost of maintenance. The superintendent shall have the same power and authority to collect such sum from the estate of the patient, or his relatives legally liable for his support, as is possessed by an overseer of the poor in like circumstances. If the superintendent find that such patient or said relatives are not able to pay, either in whole or in part, for his care and treatment in such hospital, the same shall become a charge upon the county. When any indigent patient shall have been admitted to any such hospital as a resident of the county in which the hospital is located, and it shall be found that such patient has not acquired a settlement within such county under the provisions of the poor law, the superintendent of such hospital shall collect from the county in which such patient has a settlement the cost of his maintenance in such hospital, or may in his discretion return such patient to the locality in which he has a settlement."

"SEC. 5. Section 49e of such chapter, as added by chapter 341 of the laws of 1909, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 49e. *Hospitals at almshouses.*—Wherever a hospital for the care and treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis exists in connection with or on the grounds of a

county almshouse, the board of supervisors may, after sections 45 to 49e of this chapter take effect, appoint a board of managers for such hospital, and such hospital and its board of managers shall thereafter be subject to all the provisions of this act, in like manner as if it had been originally established hereunder. Any hospital for the care and treatment of tuberculosis which may hereafter be established by any board of supervisors shall be subject to all the provisions of said sections. No hospital authorized under the provisions of this chapter shall hereafter be located on the grounds of an almshouse."

Tuberculosis Hospitals—Workshops in Connection With. (Chap. 341, Act Apr. 19, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Chapter 29 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act relating to municipal corporations, constituting chapter 24 of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by inserting therein a new section, to be section 135-a, to read as follows:

"SEC. 135-a. *Workshops in connection with tuberculosis hospitals.*—Any municipal corporation maintaining a hospital or a sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis may establish and maintain workshops in connection therewith for the production of articles or supplies required by such hospital or sanatorium, or by any other institution or department of such municipality. Except in a supervisory capacity no person shall be employed in such workshop or workshops unless he is or shall have been a patient suffering from tuberculosis in such hospital or sanatorium. The appropriate municipal authorities may appropriate or provide funds for the establishment and maintenance of the said workshops in the same manner as for the establishment and maintenance of such hospitals or sanatoria. Notwithstanding the provisions of the prison law in relation to the sale of articles manufactured in the State prisons, the products of such workshop may be used in such hospital or sanatorium or by any other institution or department of such municipality. Such workshops shall be under the direction and control of the municipal authority having direction and control of the hospital or sanatorium to which they may be attached."

Food—Cleanliness Required in its Preparation and Service in Public Places. (Chap. 552, Act May 16, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Chapter 49 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act in relation to the public health, constituting chapter 45 of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by adding, after article 17 thereof, a new article to be article 17-a, to read as follows:

"ART. 17-a. SEC. 343-a. *Cleanliness in the preparation and service of food.*—A person or corporation engaged in the preparation and sale of food in any hotel, public restaurant, public dining room, dining car, or steamboat in this State, or an officer of any public, penal, or charitable institution in this State, shall not use in the preparation or service of any food utensils, dishes, or other containers which have not been previously cleansed in a sanitary manner. In such cleansing the use of water which has become unsanitary by previous use is prohibited.

"SEC. 343-b. *Powers of the State commissioner of health.*—The State commissioner of health is hereby vested with full power and authority to inspect and supervise all public places in this State above enumerated in which food is prepared, sold, or served. Such commissioner or his duly authorized agents or employees shall be permitted access to the kitchens of all hotels, public restaurants, public dining rooms, dining cars, and steamboats in this State and to the kitchens of all public, penal, and charitable institutions in this State for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this article are being observed, and he may adopt such rules and regulations as may be determined upon from time to time for the proper enforcement of this article. The State commissioner of health may appoint and designate from time to time persons to make the inspections authorized by this article.